FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRC TRADE DELEGATION MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

PY191901 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Industry Chamber President Xavier Lupo has met with the members of the delegation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The PRC delegation expressed a clear interest in establishing the most cordial bilateral relations with Bolivia.

Here are the Bolivian Chamber of Commerce president's comments expressing his satisfaction with the visit of the PRC delegation:

[Begin recording] On behalf of those Bolivian industrialists who are represented by the board of the Bolivian Chamber of Commerce and as representatives of Bolivian industry, we cordially welcome you to our country. [end recording]

The PRC's interest in establishing good commercial and industrial relations with Bolivia is expressed in the visit that this delegation is paying to our country.

MINISTER SAYS NO RELATIONS WITH NORTH KOREA

PY191607 Paris AFP in Spanish 0618 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] La Paz, 18 Jun (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez today denied here that the Bolivian Government had ever considered establishing relations with North Korea, a position that would jeopardize relations with South Korea. Bedregal explained that the visit of North Korean diplomats who reside in Lima, Peru, to this capital last week was unofficial, and thus permitted a friendly exchange of viewpoints on foreign policy.

BRIEFS

FRENCH AMBASSADOR ENDS DUTIES -- French Ambassador to Bolivia Jean Claude Buisset has ended his assignment in the Bolivian capital. [Summary] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0001 GMT 17 Jun 86 PY]

COFFEE PLAGUE AFFECTS PLANTATIONS -- Yerko Kukoc, director of the Sanitation Department of the Agriculture Ministry, has stated that the coffee plague that affects 30 percent of the coffee plantations could cause losses of $6 million in 1986. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 May 86 p 1 PY]

REPORT ON OIL RESERVES -- According to information disclosed by the Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], the oil reserves calculated in January 1986 amount to 156,020,000 barrels, including proven and estimated reserves. Proven and estimated natural gas reserves amount to 5 billion cubic feet. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 May 86 p 7 PY]

DM50 MILLION LOAN -- The Andean Development Corporation [CAF] has signed a DM50 million loan with the Kreditanstat Fur Wideraufbau (KFW), headquartered in Frankfurt, FRG. These resources will be used to purchase FRG goods and services for the implementation of CAF projects. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 5 Jun 86 p 15 PY]

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY IN BRASILIA BURGLARIZED

PY191605 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] As in the Watergate scandal, the Nicaraguan Embassy in Brasilia has been burglarized. Their files and cabinets were turned inside out.

PRESIDENT SARNEY TO MEET WITH POPE IN JULY

PY121852 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpt] President Sarney will officially meet with Pope John Paul II, but government advisers have not disclosed the topics they will discuss. The president and the pope may discuss the recent murder in Goias of Father Jozimo Tavares, a representative of the Pastoral Land Mission. They will also probably discuss the implementation of the agrarian reform program in Brazil.

The complete agenda of the president's visit to the Vatican and his possible official visit to Italy on 9 July are to be worked out this week by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima. He is now in Europe, where he traveled on 9 June.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HOPES TO IMPROVE TIES WITH EEC

PY191156 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Jun 86 p 20

[Text] Brasilia -- Paulo Tarso Flexa de Lima, secretary general of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, will meet in Brussels today with Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner for cooperation and development. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss ways to increase political and commercial ties between Brazil and the EEC, a task that will be made easier by Portugal's and Spain's joining the EEC.

The representatives of the EEC in Brazil have been proposing this rapprochement for quite some time now. Paulo Tarso is travelling to the meeting with his adviser, Gleson Fonseca, and Ricardo Drummond, head of Itamaraty's marketing research division. The EEC representatives in Brazil have complained that the Brazilian Government usually gives priority to the United States.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOANS APPROVED -- Two World Bank loans have just been approved for Brazil. A loan totaling $94 million will be used for an irrigation project in Pernambuco. The other loan, totaling $57 million, will be used by Codevasf [Sao Francisco Valley Development Company] to reactivate an old irrigation project and undertake a new one covering 11,000 hectares in the Sao Francisco region. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Jun 86 PY]

PRC GOODWILL COMMITTEE OFFICIAL ARRIVES

PY200255 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 12 Jun 86 p C 3

[Text] Lin Ping, vice president of the PRC Goodwill Committee toward Latin America, is now visiting our country. He will be received today at 1000 by Deputy Foreign Minister General Sergio Covarrubias.

Lin Ping is in Santiago at the invitation of the Chilean-PRC Cultural Institute. It should be noted that Lin Ping was the first PRC ambassador to Chile. In his new post, Lin Ping is in charge of cultural relations between Latin America and the PRC.

Deputy Foreign Minister Covarrubias visited the PRC a few weeks ago as a member of a Chilean goodwill delegation.

25 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IMPRISONED IN SANTIAGO

PY192150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0342 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 18 Jun (EFE) -- Chilean authorities today imprisoned 25 university students who were arrested in the past 48 hours during demonstrations in Santiago and other cities.

The majority of the people who were arrested, some 200, were released after their addresses were checked. However, 24 still remain at a Carabineros station, awaiting a decision on their fate. All the arrests and imprisonment of university students are the result of the extended stoppage, which began on 16 June, to protest the military intervention in the universities, and in support of the civic disobediance plan of the Civic Assembly.

'SUBVERSIVES' CLASH WITH POLICE IN VALPARAISO

PY200317 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Relay from Valparaiso]

[Text] Twenty-five subversives, who had infiltrated among university students, were arrested during violent confrontations with the police in downtown Valparaiso. The subversives, wearing ski masks, attacked the police with acid, sling shots, and steel pellets when the police tried to take down the barricades set up to stop traffic. The violent clashes occurred throughout the entire afternoon. Five political activists were arrested when they were throwing fire bombs and another six were later detained near the Catholic University for attacking Carabineros who broke up the demonstration with tear gas. The policemen were attacked with steel pellets shot from sling shots, with acid and explosive devices. No policemen were injured.

NAVY COMMANDER IN CHIEF DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

PY200233 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 17 Jun 86 p C 5

[Text] Admiral Jose T. Merino, Navy commander in chief and Government Junta member, has been discharged from the Naval Hospital of Valparaiso where he was treated for acute gastroenteritis. According to information released by the Navy Public Relations Department in Santiago, Adm Merino went to his private residence in Resena this past weekend. It has been reported that he is taking care of institutional and legislative business from his residence, as normal. While he remains in Region 5, Adm Merino is represented in Santiago by Vice Admiral German Guesalaga Toro, Navy Joint Staff chief. Admiral Merino had been hospitalized since 31 May.

NICARAGUAN ARMS EXPLANATION 'UNCONVINCING'

PA191703 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- The special tribunal that investigated the attack on the Justice Palace has stated that Nicaragua's explanations about the presence of Sandinist weapons in the 6-7 November guerrilla action are unconvincing.

This was stated in the text of a report drafted by Judges Jaime Serrano Rueda and Carlos Supei Zapata in reference to explanations given by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto on the discovery of 12 rifles used in the Sandinist struggle against the Anastasio Somoza regime.

On that occasion Nicaragua admitted that only one-third of the total weapons for the liberation struggle reached the FSLN and added that it ignored the whereabouts of the rest of the war materiel. Regarding the assault weapons found at the Justice Palace, Nicaragua said that perhaps they belonged to the Somozist guard and that at the time of the victory of the Sandinist revolution thousands of Somozist fled with arms and equipment to Honduras.

In the face of these explanations, the special tribunal noted: The government thus felt that the matter was closed. However, the rules of diplomacy and those of justice are different. To this tribunal, the reasons given by the Nicaraguan minister are unconvincing. It added that it feels that the explanation is unacceptable because all it does is to point out grounds for conjectures. The most doubtful of these conjectures is the possible link between the M-19 and the agents of dictator Somoza.

The tribunal stressed that Nicaragua reacted 24 hours before Colombia protested and hinted that there are indications that make the tribunal believe that Nicaragua aided the M-19. Regarding this, it noted: Since the existence of foreign weapons could be viewed as a cooperation from movements and governments of other countries, the tribunal made every effort to confirm if the information supplied to our Foreign Ministry by the Nicaraguan ministry (?was true).

The state security organizations conducted investigations abroad to establish the basis of the information that the U.S. Government had to back up the statements President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz made to the international public that cooperation of Nicaraguan leaders was involved in the Justice Palace incident.

In its objections to the Nicaraguan explanations on the presence of Sandinist weapons in the guerrilla takeover, the tribunal hopes that the answers to these questions will be found in the future.

ENERGY MINISTER COMMENTS ON OIL RESERVES

PA120241 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Energy and Mines Minister Javier Espinosa today inaugurated a secondary recovery project at the (?Sarchi) oil field in Ecuador's east. The opening ceremony was also attended by Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] General Manager Oscar (?Manavich), the manager of the CEPE-Texaco consortium Rene Bucaram, energy authorities, special guests, and journalists. During the ceremony, Minister Espinosa underlined the importance of this work that represents an increase of 167.7 million barrels of oil to the country's current proven oil reserves.

[Begin Espinosa recording] We are here to open a project included in our initial plans to increase our oil reserves. We will increase these reserves to 276 million barrels. That is to say, at present 102 million barrels will be added. [Words indistinct] and with the injection of water in the structures, 167 million barrels will be added to the reserves by the end of this year. Reseves to be added during primary recovery until the year 2000 have been estimated at 108 million barrels. Through studies conducted not by the consortium but by the national hydrocarbons directorate, it has been estimated that we will definitely achieve an increase of 167 million barrels of oil through water injection assisted revovery in the oil beds. This project has been executed by the consortium with technical assistance by Ecuadorans to whom the country expresses thanks today. [end recording]

NEW PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER OUTLINES PLANS

PA191423 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Jorge Rodriguez Baquerizo, Ecuadoran minister of public works and communications, will submit to the president of the Republic a bill to increase fiscal revenue for the construction and maintenance of the nation's road network.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] Within a few days we will submit to the president of the Republic a bill containing a new financing plan for the highway administration law. [end recording]

These remarks were made by Jorge Rodriguez Baquerizo, new minister of public works and communications, during a news conference.

FRG'S BRANDT, VENEZUELA'S PEREZ ARRIVE 18 JUNE

PY192045 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Former FRC Chancellor Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez arrived in Lima yesterday. The visitors arrived at the Callao Air Base in a private plane, and were received by Armando Villanueva del Campo who is American Popular Revolutionary Alliance secretary general, and Deputy Carlos Roca Caceres who is president of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Commission.

The Socialist leaders were later received by President Garcia at Government Palace.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JAIL RIOTS; HUNDREDS KILLED

Government Issues Communique

PY191753 Lima Canal 9 Television in Spanish 0240 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] In a quick operation, the forces of order have reestablished their authority at the El Fronton, Lurigancho, and Santa Barbara jails, where terrorists imprisoned yesterday rioted this morning, taking hostages and seizing weapons. The inmates have been transferred to the high-security Cantogrande jail.

The government has reported the following:

1. As was stated in communique No 1, at 0600 this morning the El Fronton and Santa Barbara jails and part of the Lurigancho jail were taken over by terrorist criminals who injured policmen, took several hostages, and seized firearms.

2. Since early in the morning judges and representatives of the state prosecutor, together with a member of the Senate Human Rights Commission and the Peace Commission presided over by Dr Fernando Cabieses, have been at El Fronton.

3. At 1600 the Peace Commission made a call to the rioting terrorists and asked them to obey the authorities, hand over the hostages, and return the weapons. The Peace Commission's efforts were fruitless.

4. Police personnel under the orders of the Armed Forces Joint Command are now restoring order in the jails and transferring the inmates to the Cantogrande jail.

5. The government reiterates that this coordinated rebellion in three jails was aimed at taking advantage of the international political meeting being held in Lima and the presence of numerous foreign newsmen to stain the Peruvian image abroad.

6. According to the Constitution and laws, the government will do its duty of maintaining tranquillity and order.

Lima, 18 June 1986.

Struggle for El Fronton Continues

PY192311 Paris AFP in Spanish 2156 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun (AFP) -- The Armed Forces Joint Command has reported that the terrorists being held in the El Fronton island prison continue to resist the naval and police forces which have been trying to subdue them for almost 20 hours.

The official communique states that 3 noncommissioned naval officers have been killed and 3 sailors and 16 policemen wounded. There has been no report on casualties among the inmates.

Heavy Casualties Reported

PY200201 Paris AFP in Spanish 0102 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun (AFP) -- Sources close to the government, who refused to identify themselves, reported tonight that almost 50 percent of the 700 imprisoned terrorists who rioted on 18 June in the three Lima prisons have died in the struggle with the forces of order.

The sources added that 128 Lurigancho prison inmates and 4 inmates of the Santa Barbara women's prison have died, and that 70 percent of the 250 terrorists who rebelled at El Front on prison died in the struggle going on against police and Naval forces since last night.

According to the sources, a frigate fired on and destroyed the block where the terrorists were holding out at the El Fronton prison while the marines attacked the building, which is located on a rocky island 18 km off the coast.

It is now impossible to get official confirmation of the number of victims or of what is happening at El Fronton, a place to which reporters have no access. A helicopter chartered by reporters approached the area but was ordered to return by the Navy.

Further Casualty Reports

NC200614 Paris AFP in English 0603 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, June 20 (AFP) -- At least 156 prisoners died, and three soldiers, when troops put down mutinies at three Peruvian prisons, but more people were thought to have been buried in tunnels dug under the island prison of El Fronton, military authorities said.

The Armed Forces Joint Command said early Friday that the situation was under control in the three prisons. Most of the prisoners were members of the far left Shining Path guerrilla group.

The command said that at El Fronton, 18 kms (10 miles) off the coast [word indistinct] Lima, fighting lasted 20 hours and 30 "terrorists" were killed. 30 surrendered, some of them wounded. Three soldiers were killed and 20 wounded.

At Luringacho, the prisoners held out for 12 hours and 124 were killed. 13 soldiers were injured.

Earlier, military authorities said two prisoners died at Santa Barabara women's prison at the port of El Callao. Thirteen soldiers were wounded.

Riots Reported Stopped

PY191603 Paris AFP in Spanish 1416 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun (AFP) -- It was officially reported today in Lima that commandos of the forces of order this morning stopped the two prison riots in Lima and Callao. Many have reportedly been killed, and 13 military men were wounded, 5 of them seriously.

The fourth communique issued by the Armed Forces Joint Command states that order has been restored at the Lurigancho prison and at the Santa Barbara Women's jail, and the military operation is about to be concluded at El Fronton Island.

POLICE, ARMY KILL 22 SHINING PATH MEMBERS

PY200011 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun (AFP) -- The Armed Forces Joint Command today reported that 22 Shining Path terrorists died in the recent clashes with Army and police patrols in the Andean departments of Ayacucho and Puno.

Government sources have said that the death toll caused by terrorist violence thus far this year stands at 467. The sources blamed the high number of victims on the Maoist guerillas led by Abimael Guzman, who has gone underground.

According to an official communique issued by the Joint Command, which is in charge of antisubversive actions in the area where the guerillas operate, two of the clashes occurred near Chumba and Sacsahuay, Ayacucho, some 570 km southeast of Lima.

In Chumba, nine communist terrorists died and a military patrol destroyed two guerilla camps. In Sacsahuay, another Army patrol killed 10 terrorists during a clash with a Shining Path column. In a third clash, a police patrol killed three members of a Shining Path commando that had dynamited a railway train in Chuquibambilla, Puno Department, 1,300 km southeast of Lima.

The communique said that the police seized an FAL rifle, several revolvers, bombs, and military uniforms.

LUSINCHI BLAMES U.S., USSR FOR CONTADORA 'DRAMA'

PA200353 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Caracas, 19 Jun (AFP) -- President Jaime Lusinchi said today that the United States and the Soviet Union are the cause of the Contadora Group's "drama" because of their intervention in the Nicaraguan question.

The Venezuelan president made this statement to Norwegian journalists who are accompanying their country's prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland.

When they asked how he views Central America's future after the failure to sign the Contadora peace document on 6 June, Lusinchi responded: "With concern...with concern."

He said that despite the impact of Contadora's peace efforts on the opinion of the international community "unfortunately, two sectarian tendencies in the area do not want to give up and do not want to yield positions."

"This is precisely our drama: the intervention by the United States and the intervention by the Soviet Union in the Nicaraguan matter."

"All we can do in this gameplaying by the superpowers is to set into play our moral strength of rationality and our search and merely to wait, invoking more and more forcefully the need for peaceful political understanding because no military solution will ever be achieved there, particularly because this matter has an undertone of serious social problems," he said. [sentence as received]

"Therefore, the Central American question is quite complex, and we base our bargaining power on telling the truth to both sides. Perhaps it is there where our apparent weakness lies," Lusinchi added.

"Of course, our greatest strength lies there, too, and, in fact, we are trying to be the scale's needle...an unstable weight scale is dangerous."

When questioned about the importance of the summit of Central American heads of state at Esquipulas, Guatemala, Lusinchi responded that "it was important because they are the fundamental protagonists."

"However, behind them are the shadows that perhaps make the fundamental decisions," the president added.

U.S. FISHING VESSEL SEIZED IN NATIONAL WATERS

PA200300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0202 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Tampico, Mexico, 19 Jun (EFE) -- It was learned here that today, after firing several warning shots and pursuing it, the Mexican Navy captured the U.S. fishing vessel Don Mario in Mexican waters. A Mexican Navy spokesman in Tampico said that the ship, with five crewmen on board, was fishing in Mexican waters and that it fled once it was discovered.

He pointed out that the vessel, which is kept in this port, [Tampico] will probably be confiscated, as will its nets and catch. The spokesman added that the Interior Ministry will decide on the responsibility of the crewmen and on the fine to be imposed on the owner of the vessel.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES U.S. DIPLOMACY

FL192334 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2235 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 19 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- By speaking about the internal affairs of other countries, the United States shows it has no diplomatic sense, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev has said. When he was interviewed concerning the attacks launched against Mexico by U.S. Senator Jesse Helms, who said that the 1982 Mexican national elections were fraudulent, the Soviet ambassador said the Ronald Reagan administration has shown it has little common sense.

Sergeyev added that the United States does not understand the changes that are occurring in the world, which necessarily require international cooperation; in addition, he said, the United States thinks it is the center of the world, and there are no indications it intends to change its political orientation.

The Soviet ambassador said that proof that the United States is maintaining its selfish policies is provided by its repudiation of SALT II; he said that if this treaty is violated, there will be a renewed arms race that will clearly endanger world peace.

NEW BANK ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT APPOINTED

FL192200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2110 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 19 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Ernesto Fernandez Hurtado, General Director of the Bank of Commerce (Bancomer), was appointed new president of the Mexican Association of Banks. He is replacing current Mexican Finance and Public Credit Secretary Gustavo Petriccioli.

FURTHER REACTION TO NY TIMES NORIEGA ARTICLE

Noriega, Diaz Comment

PA200246 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Several sectors in Panama have spontaneously stated their support and backing for General Manuel Antonio Noriega and the Defense Forces, rejecting the slanderous articles which were issued by the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES. Sports leaders, community representatives, journalists, and private citizens stated their sympathy for Defense Forces Commander Gen Noriega, who welcomed the delegation this morning at the general barracks.

This news team availed itself of the occasion to hear Gen Noriega's statement concerning the support that he received from this mass of people.

[Begin recording] [Noriega] We feel, as Panamanians and members of the Defense Forces, quite satisified because what was intended as an attack has turned into a victory. Therefore, I personally feel victorious at this moment.

[Unidentified reporter] What about the government's reaction, meaning from government to government, concerning the slanderous statements?

[Noriega] Well, the answer is absolutely clear, and it meets the Foreign Ministry's demands.

[Reporter] Gen Noriega, what about the seizure of a boat that was carrying [words indistinct].

[Noriega] Well, this was coordinated between President Alan Garcia and us. This proves that the merchants of death are all over the area and are taking advantage of our geographical position.

[Reporter] General, we are quite interested in the latest events, which have undoubtedly consolidated your position at national level. Once this is over, what is the path to follow and what is the outlook?

[Noriega] Well, the Defense Forces will continue to develop our institution and stand beside the president, seeking a democratic consolidation, because this process cannot be turned back. [end recording]

Likewise, the Trade Union of Panamanian Journalists [SPP], represented by Secretary General Mario Martinez, our colleague, issued a declaration on behalf of the journalists organized in Panama City, protesting the slanderous and defamatory campaigns which are being organized by U.S. newspapers like THE NEW YORK TIMES and others to undermine the constructive nationalism which is being defended by our Panamanian homeland with great dignity.

Gen Noriega received the declaration issued by the Panamanian journalists and said:

[Begin recording] It has been fully ascertained that they do not fear a man or some men, but the Republic of Panama's nationalist position.

The ultramontanes of the North and the retrograde sectors in our country have joined the same negative line but, as long as we have men and journalists like you, and a nationalist youth, they will always find a sign that says: You will not pass. [end recording]

The Armed Forces General Staff is more consolidated than ever and supports the corps and those who currently represent it, it was stated by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of staff in our country's military forces.

[Begin Diaz recording] Look, Santamaria, we have already said it but since you have requested it, I reassert this: At the internal level in the Defense Forces, all our General Staff, commanders, officers, and troops clearly know why Gen Noriega is being attacked. The attacks are not aimed at Gen Noriega as a person but at the position he holds, the institution itself, and what the institution represents to the Panamanian nation right now, the state organizations, the executive branch, legislative branch, judicial branch -- everything which comprises a modern state. However, Gen Noriega is chosen as the target because they feel that he is the main obstacle which does not let them develop their strategy, which is aimed at undermining the state institutions -- which are constitutionally, legally, and juridically comprised.

Internally speaking, there is logically support for the commander who leads us and the esprit de corps is completely behind him, because we know that he is nothing but a chance victim given that he is the commander. If Noriega were not the commander; if it were Barrera, Castillo, or Gonzalez -- anyone who holds the post -- would also bear the brunt of those attacks. [end recording]

Noriega on Article, Ship Seizure

PA200329 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The doors at the Defense Forces Command were opened this morning to receive various groups who went to express their support and sympathy to Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Civic groups, the San Miguelito District Council, the Union of Typographers and Graphic Arts Workers, the Journalists Union of Panama, local and international news media representatives, a delegation from the National Sports Institute, the National Baseball Federation, the Olympic Committee, the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama, women's organizations, and hundreds of personalities, went to the Defense Forces headquarters to express their sympathy and full support to General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Defense Forces commander in chief. Later, Gen Noriega held a news conference.

[Begin recording] [Noriega] As a Panamanian and as a member of the Defense Forces, I am extremely satisified because the attack against me has turned into a victory for me. Personally, I feel that as of this moment, I have won.

[Unidentified reporter] What about the reply obtained by the government from [the U.S.] Government regarding the rumors?

[Noriega] The reply is absolutely clear, and it meets the Foreign Ministry's demands.

[Reporter] General Noriega, what do you have to say about the seizure of the ship carrying the arms?

[Noriega] Well, this was coordination between President Alan Garcia and us. This proves that the merchants of death are all over the area and are taking advantage of our geographic position. The development of our institution at the side of the president of the Republic, and the search for a democratic consolidation, will prove that this process will always move forward. I have received support from Central America and the rest of the Americas. I have received similar reactions from many European countries that have expressed their interest in becoming familiar with our methods and principles. They have also realized that the plot is against Panama, against the Panamanian people and their sovereign territorial aspirations.

[Reporter] General, do you care to deliver a message to the Panamanian people in relation to the latest developments?

[Noriega] My message is that I think that this is just another tiny obstacle in our path.

[Reporter] Do you think the plot has ended with this incident with THE NEW YORK TIMES?

[Noriega] No, no, the plot will continues as long as we have forces supported by the people and nationalist forces. [end recording]

CONTRADICTIONS NOTED IN PIA VESTA REPORTS

PA200317 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Jun 86 p 24 A

[From the "In a Few Words" column]

[Excerpts] The unbelievable story of the Danish vessel loaded with weapons matches the statement by Mon General [Manuel Antonio Noriega] to foreign correspondents. To wit (from 17 June LA PRENSA): During Friday's interview, he was asked about the charges pointing to him as responsible for the murder of Dr Hugo Spadafora. Noriega replied, "I do not care." Later he recalled a phrase by Dr Eusebio Morales: "I do not explain or defend myself."

Foreign reporters and photographers went to see the Pia Vesta which carried the awesome shipment of weapons. The captain blocked their way and rudely told them that he (the captain) had strictly forbidden access to the vessel. He threatened them with all sorts of reprisals. Since the captain -- along with the entire crew -- was theoretically under arrest, one of the reporters remarked that he had never met a detainee with so much authority and so bossy. By then the reporters were in stitches about the authorities' progressively Charlie Chaplinesque explanations. Each explanation contradicted the previous one. First, the reporters were told that the GDR was sending the weapons to the contras; something which was too much, even for a joke. Later, the weapons were said to be not for the contras but for the Salvadoran guerrillas. In either case, Captain Christian Johanssen (no kin) must have studied geography in books by Hans Christian Andersen. Look here, to go to Nicaragua or El Salvador via Peru is like going to Darien via Puerto Armuelles.

However, after a mature reflection, Panama's brilliant authorities decided to adjust their explanations to the physical realities of the continent: The truth is that the vessel was carrying weapons which the GDR was sending to the Peruvian Shining Path. Anybody with some idea of what is going on in the world knows that this is political nonsense, and that the GDR is not going to supply weapons to a group like the Shining Path. By this time, the reporters had turned and left the ghost vessel and Bokasa's [Noriega] latest phantasmagoria. However, in the meantime, someone in government circles must have become aware of the blunder, because yesterday's MATUTINO carries the version that the war material (anyone who knows something about these things must wonder what guerrillas, no matter who they are, need heavy trucks for) was indeed headed for the contras. Still, they want to downplay the blunder: Although the weapons were manufactured in the GDR, a Miami company bought them for the contras. However, they did not explain why this company sent them to Nicaragua via El Callao port, Peru.

Arms for Regional Guerrillas

PA200140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0017 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota, 19 Jun (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Alfonso Robelo, leader of ARDE, said today that a shipment of Soviet weapons that were confiscated yesterday in Panama were destined for the leftist guerrillas in Peru or Colombia. Yesterday the Panamanian authorities seized the Danish ship Pia Vesta, which was carrying military trucks, rocket launchers, ammunition, and 3,000 Soviet-made machineguns from the GDR to Peru.

During a telephone interview from Washington with the Colombian radio network CARACOL, the anti-Sandinist leader said that "the fact that these may be new Soviet supplies for the enemies of democracy should be no surprise."

"The reports that have circulated here indicated two possible destinations: the Central American guerrillas, in which case I don't know if it was the Salvadoran guerrillas or South American guerrillas, which may be the Peruvian or Colombian guerrillas. I would say that, in this case, it was South America," Robelo said. Robelo said that "the Sandinists have been openly receiving large quantities of armaments and ammunition from the Soviet Union during the last few days," and expressed optimism about the approval of the funds for the "contras" by the U.S. Congress.

On his part, Jorge Eduardo Ritter, Panamanian ambassador to Colombia, said today that there has been no official explanation yet about the shipment of Soviet weapons that was seized yesterday by his country's authorities from a Danish-flagship. "Although there is no official explanation yet about the destination of the weapons, it is a falsehood to state that the weapons arrived in Panama to be sent to another country later," the Panamanian diplomat said to the Colombian Radio Group [Crupo Radial Colombiano]."

The Panamanian ambassador asserted that in the weapons black market "it is really impossible to determine without an in-depth investigation what the destination of the weapons was or who purchased them. The categorical fact is that, despite our limitations, we managed to seize them and brought out the fact."

COSTA RICA

POLICE FIND ARMS CACHE NEAR NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA190402 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2325 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jun (EFE) -- It was officially reported today that Costa Rican rural policemen discovered a clandestine weapons cache near the border with Nicaragua, possibly belonging to a group of anti-Sandinists. Rural Police spokesmen said during a press conference today that the weapons cache was found yesterday at the EL Encanto farm, a few kilometers from the Nicaraguan border and about 400 km from this capital.

Due to statements by local residents and the friendship beween the owner of the farm, Miguel Orozco Reina and Fernando "Negro" Chamorro, authorities feel that the arms were destined for an anti-Sandinist group supported by the United States. "Negro" Chamorro heads an anti-Sandinist organization that is a member of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, which recently increased its size with troops who fought in the south of the country under the leadership of now ex-guerrilla Eden Pastora.

Jorge Solano, Rural Police director, said that the weapons cache includes 150 1918 Mauser rifles, 8 machine guns, 30 U.S. - and Swedish-made mines, mortar shells, antiaircraft ammunition, very high-power explosives, and other supplies and ammunition. According to the authorities, these weapons were kept for training. For this reason, the police are also looking for camps where recently enlisted contras might be hiding.

LA NACION ASKS SUBSTANTIATION OF NORIEGA CHARGES

PA191351 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 15 Jun 86 p 14a

[Editorial: "The Truth Prevails"]

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES accusations against Panama's strong man, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, are too serious for them to be dismissed in the regional geopolitical context. Those accusations are not the first charges presented in and outside the neighboring country against the apparently all-powerful general who, according to the New York paper, leads the country with the same impunity that a corrupted farm owner would use to run his farm.

The unusually harsh and long attack caused profound concern in Costa Rica due to the neighboring situation and the numerous ties we maintain with Panama. It is extremely serious to assert, as the prestigious U.S. paper does, that Noriega is linked to the trafficking of drugs and weapons, as well as to consider him the brain behind the murder of political opponent Hugo Spadafora. That paper also accuses Noriega of being a double agent who passes on information from Nicaragua to the United States, as well as restricted technological information to Cuba and other socialist countries. However, THE NEW YORK TIMES did not furnish any proof, and based its charges on statements made by anonymous high ranking officials of the White House and the U.S. Department of State.

While all this takes place, Panamanian President Eric Delvalle and other Panamanian government officials close ranks to support the general, who is under fire, and demand the Reagan administration define its position regarding the paper's accusations.

Thus, in view of the seriousness of the charges, it is imperative for Washington to hold urgent conversations with its diplomatic officials accredited in Panama to make a detailed examination of the accusations and proceed to a revision of its relations with Panama in case those accusations are true. That is the action to take for the sake of the region's soundness and the security of the Central American nations. The fact that activities such as drug trafficking and arms smuggling are taking place in such a disturbed area as the one in which Panama is located makes it necessary to carry out a detailed investigation of the reports presented by the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee for Western Hemisphere Affairs.

Besides emphatically denying the accusations presented against him, Noriega said that all of them originate in a discrediting offensive organized by opposition groups aimed at preventing the Panama Canal from returning to Panamanian hands in 1999. At the same time, Noriega made a veiled threat that those sectors were forcing the Panamanian military men to "abandon the barracks." This should be correctly interpreted as meaning the military abandoning their quarters and taking action. In this situation, we will have to await the development of the events, and expect the truth to prevail for the well-being of our neighbors and all those nations that somehow or other maintain close ties with Panama.

If the reports were made by officials of the Reagan administration as THE NEW YORK TIMES asserts, then the Reagan administration must be more specific for the sake of the soundness and morals of the hemisphere.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN ATTACKS 3D INFANTRY BRIGADE IN SAN MIGUEL

Coprefa Report

PA191633 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Coprefa report]

[Text] The 3d Infantry Brigade has suffered a terrorist attack. At approximately 0500 this morning, terrorist FMLN groups attacked with mortar and rifle fire the 3d Infantry Brigade, with headquarters in San Miguel. According to initial reports, the military installations -- especially the barracks where the soldiers were sleeping at the time -- were damaged.

Brigade Commander Colonel Miguel Antonio Mendez has said that this attack is nothing but a propaganda move in the desperate struggle for power that the terrorist leaders of the FMLN-FDR are waging. The combat went on for several hours, because once a counterattack operation was established military units pursued the rebels.

The press committee will be giving details on the situation at the 3d Brigade later.

Officials Discuss Incident

PA192126 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Report on news conference by Defense Minister Eugenio Vides Casanova and Colonel Miguel Antonio Mendez, commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade with unidentified reporters]

[Excerpt] Several national and foreign journalists arrived early this morning to obtain authorization from Commander Mendez to visit the site and inspect the damage caused by the numerous impacts caused by 81-mm and 90-mm mortars during a cannon attack that lasted approximately 2 hours shaking a large part of San Miguel Department, particularly the area where the 3d Infantry Brigade is located. As I said, dear listeners, there was constant movement in and out of the helicopters, but the situation was calm. However, the relatives of the soldiers were worried and wanted to know if they were alive, dead or wounded.

In any event, as the situation normalized, helicopters were sent to the northern part of (Singalpique) to pursue the guerrillas. No less than 200 guerrillas had attacked the 3d Infantry Brigade's installations at midnight. The greatest damage was caused by mortars that, according to reports, were fired from a distance of 2 km and landed on the barracks.

[Begin recording] [Vides Casanova] In the first place, I want to inform you that I have personally appeared here at the 3d Infantry Brigade [installations] to inspect the damage to the installations and injuries suffered by the personnel and at the same time to verify the results of the defense actions launched by the 3d Infantry Brigade. I have met with the commander of the brigade and we have reviewed the counterattack plans that are currently being implemented. For obvious reasons, we cannot point out the various places in which we are carrying out searches.

After our review of all circumstances, I congratulate the personnel of the 3d Brigade for the manner in which they have organized the defense of the installations. I wish to tell you that this is an attack like the ones we have undergone on other occasions. It was an attack at night against sleeping personnel. We know that this is the way the insurgents operate and will continue to operate. Every day we are trying to make improvements to minimize the effects of these types of actions.

Please be assured that the morale of the officers and troops of the 3d Brigade is very high. Although we deplore the fact that there have been deaths and wounded -- about which your commander will provide details -- we feel that the morale of the personnel is high. The Armed Forces are committed to continue struggling professionally in the length and breadth of the country and this convinces us once more that we must definitely eradicate the subversive elements, because even though their number is small they can always cause casualties of this type with their treacherous attacks.

This is our job. We are not worried about the casualties but we are indeed concerned over their relatives and the cowardly manner in which the guerrillas carry out these attacks. However, you must not have the slightest doubt that we will show them once more the Armed Forces' capability. As I said, we are going to redouble efforts throughout the country and pretty soon we will have the joy of seeing our homeland at peace again, particularly respecting the democratic atmosphere in which we are currently living.

[Reporter] Colonel Mendez, can you talk to us about the results of this attack and the counterattack by the Army [words indistinct] among the ranks of the leftists?

[Mendez] Regarding the action, it lasted approximately 2 hours -- from 0000 to 0200. There was shelling with mortars, which was why we sustained some casualties, both dead and wounded. As of this moment, we have counted approximately 50 casualties -- dead and wounded -- and, as far as we have been able to determine thus far, the casualties suffered by the terrorists total 19. We found that all of them had their hair shaved off and were wearing blue pants and green shirts. We are also engaged in pursuit operations involving units not only from the 3d Brigade but from other support units. The Coprefa will have a report on this later.

[Reporter] Colonel Mendez, how did the guerrilla elements manage to (?penetrate the defense ring) and attack the 3d Brigade?

[Mendez] In this regard, we have repeatedly said that the subversives are experiencing critical times insofar as the size of their forces and organization are concerned but that they still have the capacity to concentrate some elements and carry out these types of actions. Therefore, specifically answering your question, the subversion in our counry still has the capacity [words indistinct] to concentrate forces in specific areas and to carry out an action like tonights's.

[Reporter] It has been reported that some mortar shells hit some barracks where soldiers were sleeping. How many barracks were damaged, Colonel?

[Mendez] Yes. They hit some dormitories where there were some personnel who were not out on missions or operations. A total of four barracks were damaged, mainly their roofs.

[Reporter] It has been said that some of the guerrillas entered the installations. Is it true or not?

[Mendez] Yes. Probably all of the bodies, the 19 bodies of subversives we have at this moment, belonged to those who entered. We found them dead inside the brigade installations.

[Reporter] About how many guerrillas entered the installations?

[Mendez] I could not say.

[Reporter] [Word indistinct] you the number of the FMLN elements who carried out this attack?

[Mendez] I cannot give you a figure because, logically, I don't know. However, later on, when we get more intelligence data, we will probably be able to give you one.

[Reporter] Col Mendez, according to unofficial details circulating in San Salvador this morning, the Army suffered approximately 50 dead and 100 wounded. Is that true?

[Mendez] I gave you the data before.

[Reporter] Colonel, there are also reports of an attack on the plants at (El Batallal). Is there any truth to this?

[Mendez] It is false.

[Reporter] As for the civilian population, there have been reports of dead and wounded.

[Mendez] We have sent an officer to all houses in the sector north of the brigade's installations to determine if any of the mortars fired by the subversives caused property damage or personal injuries. I have not received a report yet.

[Reporter] Colonel, Radio Venceremos is announcing that [words indistinct] tomorrow and that this is the beginning of the "Yaneth Samour" operation. Can you comment on this?

[Mendez] Look, this talk that this will be the beginning of the "Yaneth Samour" operation is the subversives' problem. With regard to the strike; this is nothing new, because last year we had 14 strikes and we have already had approximately (?5).

[Reporter] [words indistinct] on the roads?

[Mendez] Well, we will determine this in due time. However, logically we are not going to deploy too many forces along the roads but just enough to guarantee free transit for the people and to continue the operations we have already planned.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, did the Army's intelligence services detect this action in time and, if not, what happened? In the second place, has the president's dialogue proposal suffered any alteration because of this new action by the guerrillas?

[Vides Casanova] Yes, there were some clues, but in other areas. Normally, the enemy almost always provides some clues to confuse us and then assumes an attitude contrary to the clues. Logically,this is done to confuse us. As for the matter of the dialogue, I do not think this will be an obstacle. The president has his role, which is to seek the country's pacification and unity. The Armed Forces support him in this position and, logically, we have our own constitutional responsibility, which is to defend the country. These are two different aspects about which the president will take political action, and the Armed Forces will support this political action in order for him to seek the country's pacification with all possible means.

[Reporter] In addition to this, Mr Minister, they downed 22 towers in the areas of Mercedes Umana, Chinameca, and El Triunfo of Jucuapa. Does this mean that the [word indistinct] substation will be operating at a much lower capacity? Since you have to deploy personnel along the highways and then send others to help with repairs, you will have to multiply your forces. Does this mean you will be sending personnel from San Salvador?

[Vides Casanova] Not necessarily. I think we have enough personnel in the area to put up the towers. Logically, this takes up some of our time. This demonstrates to you once more that the subversives are aiming their attacks directly at the population. The barracks normally have their own electric plants. We do not suffer directly from the lack of electric power.

The ones who suffer because of it are the people, the poor people in the marketplaces who have meat to sell on [specific] dates and whose fish rots. This is precisely what has deprived the subversion of any acceptance or support from the population. They are demonstrating daily that they are acting against the population.

The strike that has been announced for tomorrow is another instance that demonstrates that the subversives are acting against the population by violating their freedom of transit. They talk a great deal about freedom but destroy the vehicles of humble people, of taxi drivers and bus owners to whom they deny the right to work. And yet they talk about sources of employment and what not. Therefore, we are going to continue struggling with all of our means to keep these people from acting against the population.

[Reporter] Col Mendez, could you tell us, in military terms, what is the minimum number of men required to attack a military installation of this kind?

[Mendez] Well, the minimum number...

[Reporter, interrupting] Colonel, since you cannot give us the minimum number of terrorists that entered the installations, could you at least tell us, according to military theory, how many are needed to carry out an attack of this magnitude?

[Mendez] Well, to carry out this kind of attack, it is not possible to say exactly, 10 or 100 could carry out this kind of attack.

[Reporter] General, are we going to have access to the places where the attacks took place?

[Vides Casanova] I do not believe so. Experience has taught us that sometimes we should not permit people to take pictures of military installations, and you know better than we where these films end up. This is one of the lessons we have learned. One way or another, you will find out, hire a plane, see the situation, you will actually see what has happened, you will see that the number of installations we have mentioned to you is the truth. However, experience has taught us, and you know that sometimes we have seized films, where the pictures of the installations have been very useful to the subversives. Therefore, we believe we will not permit access.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] that deserters may have used information?

[Reporter, interrupting] [Words indistinct] just at the time when the preparations for the dialogue are taking place, how do you view the relation between the two?

[Vides Casanova] Subversion has been militarily beaten during these past few months, you are aware of this, have confirmed this, know this, obviously, in order to have an image to present at the dialogue the guerrillas will try to carry out actions of this nature. Internationally, the news of this attack on a brigade will be [words indistinct] will be in the news, although to do this, all they had to do was launch mortars from a distance of 4 km because the major part of the attack was perpetrated this way. However, it is a news item, and they will try to attack another installation. We will try to avoid further attacks. You know that many subversive attacks which have taken place lately have not succeeded. But it is easy, especially during the night, as Col Mendez has told you, to aim a mortar at a fixed position and fire.

[Reporter] Col Mendez, we...

[Reporter, interrupting] ... Some reports anticipate, in a general manner, that they will continue these types of attacks during the days prior to the new talks.

[Vides Casanova] You have noticed that every time there has been a dialogue their procedure has been the same? They always use the days before the dialogue to deal a blow and win international recognition. They use the time of the dialogue to mobilize forces to other places, and later they take advantage of the dialogue to try to deal a new blow. Even though those significant actions last only a short time, they still give the rebels the image that they are truly strong militarily.

[Reporter] Is there any [word indistinct] within the Armed Forces which could endanger the talks, vis-a-vis the pattern that really exists? Every time there is a dialogue, the rebels intensify their military actions?

[Vides Casanova] The Armed Forces have matured a great deal in regard to democracy, human rights, and dialogue. I think that, as Winston Churchill said, we should not fear dialogue, and we should not hold dialogue because of fear. The things to know is what things should be discussed, and what are our limitations from the constitutional point of view, and once we are in agreement with the constitution, there are no impediments to the dialogue.

[Reporter] General, Col Mendez, what are the possibilities that members of the guerrilla movement, or deserters of the 3d Zone furnished exact information on the location of the installations?

[Vides Casanova] According to the reports we have, some of the shots hit exactly where the troops slept. It is not difficult. You can see the brigade from almost any vantage point. On the other side, there are small hills from where anyone in the installations can be seen perfectly without having any previous information. Logically, the subversives always try to have some infiltrated units who furnish information, and that is also possible. But for an attack of this kind, that information is not needed.

[Reporter] Col Mendez, from 1900 to 2000, did the 3d Infantry Brigade fire any cannons and mortars? We heard those shots here in San Miguel, toward the northern part of San Miguel. The guerrillas were supposedly coming from that end.

[Mendez] No, what you heard were the shots of the night shooting training we have at the rifle range located next to the brigade installations.

[Reporter] Col Mendez, some of the residents of the area said that even though the attack was very short if compared to the one in 1983, they felt it was stronger. Since you lived through the two attacks, how would you compare this attack to the larger one in 1983?

[Mendez] Look, unfortunately, I was not here for the 1983 attack, but I understood that according to the fire from the subversion, and the one from our rifles, helicopters, and units, let us say that, I think the 1983 attack was as strong as it had to be.

[Reporter] Why did the helicopters start flying at 0200, that is to say 2 hours later?

[Mendez] The reason is that it was at that time that we fired back with those units. We did not think it advisable to use the helcopters before because fire was falling on the installations, and it proved to be a good decision because none of the pilots or choppers were damaged.

[Reporter] It was said that an officer was killed? Is that true?

[Mendez] False.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] of the FMLN?

[Mendez] It is not known.

[Reporter] Do you know where they come from?

[Mendez] We do not know, but based on several reports we have, we believe they came from the eastern part of Morazan Department, that is where they could have gotten some units who participated in the attack.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] U.S. advisers?

[Mendez] We have permanent advisers in the brigade.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Mendez] I cannot give you that information at this time.

[Reporter] Are they permanent in the brigade.

[Mendez] I cannot give you that information either.

[Reporter] Did some women of the Tigres Battalion die? Is that true or not?

[Mendez] Yes, we have some women who unfortunately died in the attack. They were part of the Tigres Battalion.

[Reporter] Did any of the installations catch fire? Is that true or not?

[Mendez] This is false. None of the installations caught fire. What we did was to call the firemen in order to neutralize any fire possibilities, but we did not need them.

[Reporter] How did the Arce Battalion help you?

[Mendez] Well, the Arce Battalion fulfilled the mission assigned to it for this type of situation.

[Reporter] How many women of the Tigres Battalion died?

[Mendez] Four.

[Reporter] We understand that they were the most experienced ones. They had been in the battalion for 3 years?

[Mendez] All of them were experienced.

[Reporter] What is the function of that battalion?

[Mendez] At the present time.... [changes thought] It is not a battalion, but a unit which accomplishes health functions. They were nurses.

[Reporter] One last question for Col Mendez. The mothers are very sad. Do you have a message for them?

[Mendez] Well, only that they should be proud because their sons died fulfilling their missions.

[Reporter] Well, thank you very much. We thank the minister of defense and the commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade, who kindly granted us a news conference in which they reported that there were approximately 50 casualties. They also gave us some details regarding the beginning of the attack, which started in the area of (Singalpique) that is the north side of the 3d Infantry Brigade installations, on the route to Morazan Department.

According to the reports we have, the rebels challenged several Army positions during the night. Those positions usually guard the outskirts of San Miguel, but they did not fire back. It was also reported that many soldiers are fighting in northern Torola, so that in those positions in San Miguel there were only an average number of recruits, and others who had had combat experience. In any case they did not have much to do, except to contain the rebels, and the rebels who succeeded in entering were killed by the soldiers who were deployed around the garrisons and the 3d Infantry Brigade installations.

This was a report put together at the scene of the incident. [end recording]

FMLN CALLS FOR TRANSPORTATION STRIKE 20 JUNE

PA191944 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. We have important information. Pay much attention:

The General Command of the FMLN hereby orders a nationwide transportation strike effective on the early hours of tomorrow, 20 June. The national strike will be in effect on all the main and secondary roads of the country. We call on all our guerrilla units throughout the national territory to most strictly enforce this order from the FMLN General Command. We urge transport people to obey this new order for a national transportation strike -- another blow against the war economy of Duartism, the Duartism that the people reject, that attacks factories, that captures and kills, the best children of the people. Viva the new national transportation strike!

All our guerrilla units will strictly obey the order to enforce a national transportation strike on all of the country's roads as of the early hours of tomorrow, Friday, 20 June. We live for the struggle and we struggle to win!

GUATEMALA

CEREZO SAYS GOVERNMENT HAS NOT LOST POWER

PA191400 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2231 GMT 18 Jun 86

[By Mario Rolando Sierra]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- President Vinicio Cerezo today stated: "My government has not lost power. On the contrary, it has become consolidated. However, I do not use all this power because I would then be turning into a dictator."

The Christian Democratic leader said that "I have the people's support. Therefore, it cannot be said that I have lost power." He was referring to a "nongovernmental U.S. opinion according to which I have only 70 percent of the power."

"A democratic president who held 100 percent of the power would not be democratic. He would be a dictator instead," the Guatemalan president said. In view of various opinions that "he does not hold power, but that it is being held by the military," Cerezo noted: "I have a good share of power, but it must be clearly said that power is not something you deliver like a bloc or a gift." He explained that "power is something that increases or decreases in accordance with the people's support and, in this regard, I have their support."

HONDURAS

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CONTADORA PROPOSAL

PA191455 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 18 Jun 86 p 2

[Press communique issued by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat in Tegucigalpa, dated "June 1986"]

[Text] After analyzing the documents delivered to the Honduran Government by the Contadora Group at the joint foreign ministers' meeting held in Panama City on 6 June, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat informs the national public of the following:

1. In the opinion of the Honduran Government, the latest draft of the act proposed by the Contadora Group does not establish reasonable and sufficient obligations to guarantee its security.

2. At that meeting the Contadora Group said that the draft document was the group's last mediating effort regarding the act's substantive aspects. However, it added that the group would continue to be available to collaborate in the negotiations of the cooperative and practical aspects.

3. The Honduran Government reiterates its willingness to continue exploring new formulas that will effectively guarantee the legitimate interests of all the states and to contribute in any other efforts aimed at achieving the internal pacification and national reconciliation in some of the states, as well as maintaining peace and consolidating democracy in Central America.

Tegucigalpa, D.C., June 1986

Information and Press Directorate, Foreign Relations Secretariat

GOVERNMENT TO REPATRIATE NICARAGUAN REFUGEES

PA191644 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Honduran Government will implement a program for the massive repatriation of Nicaraguan refugees as requested by Nicaragua, it was officially announced yesterday. Since the Sandinists took power in 1979 up to this date, approximatey 50,000 Nicaraguans have emigrated to Honduras including some 20,000 Indians from the Atlantic Coast.

Colonel Abraham Garcia Turcios, coordinator of the government's National Refugee Commission, said that "at the request of the Sandinist government, a three-party commission will be created to (promote) a voluntary repatriation program." "Voluntary repatriations are taking place, but with the program it could be done on a larger scale," Garcia Turcios added. Approximately 505 Nicaraguan Miskito Indians returned to their country between January and 30 May of this year, he said.

Garcia Turcios said that the first meeting of the three-party commission made up of representatives from Honduras, Nicaragua, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will take place in the next 2 weeks, in order to sketch the plan for mass repatriation. Garcia Turcios recalled that Honduras and the UNHCR are also part of a three-party commission with El Salvador which was created to implement a voluntary repatriation program for Salvadoran refugees, which has not functioned.

According to official Honduran reports, El Salvador "has not shown political willingness to implement the repatriation program." Col Garcia Turcios stressed that in the case of the Nicaraguan refugees, the Sandinist government proposed the repatriation plan.

According to a written report issued by the UNHCR, there are currently 48,500 refugees in Honduras, of which 28,000 are Nicaraguans, 20,000 Salvadorans, and 500 Guatemalans. In addition, Garcia Turcios confirmed that dozens of thousands of Nicaraguan refugees who are not under the protection of the UNHCR live in small agricultural projects on the eastern border in El Paraiso. Those refugees -- who based on the most conservative estimates number at least 30,000 -- are the ones that according to THE MIAMI HERALD have created a "new Nicaragua" in Honduran territory.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL SAYS USSR AN-30 USED FOR CARTOGRAPHY

PA192132 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2044 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Managua, 19 Jun (EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government denied today that it has a Soviet spy plane for detecting the movements of the counterrevolutionaries in the mountains of Nicaragua. Alejandro Rodriguez, director of the Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies (Ineter), explained that the Soviet plane is an AN-30 used to take aerial photographs to make maps.

During a news conference held at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in this capital, Rodriguez said that in this way, "he was definitely denying" what the Reagan administration had reported in regard to the USSR giving Nicaragua a highly sophisticated spy plane. Rodriguez said that the twin-engine plane, which has a reserve engine, arrived last May, but because of cloudy weather has taken only a few photographs along the Pacific coast. Rodriguez denied that the plane, equipped with special cameras, is being used for military purposes. "The contract signed with the USSR specifically establishes that the plane should be used only to take photographs to make maps," Rodriguez said.

CASTRO DISCUSSES REVOLUTION, FREEDOM, EXILES

PM191111 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 14-20 Jun 86 pp 118, 120

[Interview with President Fidel Castro by Patrice Barrat; date and place not given]

[Text] FIGARO: Why do people think that you were not originally a communist?

Castro: I was not a communist when I was born. I was not a communist when I was 12; I was not a communist when I was an adolescent. I was not a communist when I studied in a Jesuit school. When I did my university studies, when I came into contact with reality and with Marxist-Leninist literature over a relatively short period of time, but one which lasted several years, I found a concept of the world and an interpretation of the world and I really became a communist when I was a student.

Moreover, I think that in the modern world you cannot be a revolutionary without a Marxist-Leninist concept of society and history, and I have regarded myself as truly revolutionary since I had the privilege of coming into contact with Marxist literature and have been able to develop a socialist and communist conviction which I have not abandoned and will never abandon.

FIGARO: In 1959 you made a statement in the United States that was regarded as totally anticommunist.

Castro: The United States wanted us to make a strategic and tactical error and proclaim a doctrine as a communist movement. In fact, I was a communist. However, the revolution was not communist in 1959. The revolution was a social revolution, a national liberation movement that put forward a very advanced program, but at that time it would have been premature to proclaim that the revolution was socialist and Marxist-Leninist because it was not at that time. However anybody who carefully reads "History Will Acquit Me" and the Moncada program can appreciate that it is socialist thinking that guides the man writing those lines.

It undoubtedly contains very advanced socialist thinking. Anybody who tried to understand would understand that. But we did not proclaim a socialist program...

I was a socialist. I was not a Marxist-Leninist, but I think that a good Marxist-Leninist would not have proclaimed a socialist revolution in the conditions that existed in Cuba in 1959 I think I was a good Marxist-Leninist in not doing that, and when we did not make known our underlying beliefs. What the United States wanted was to judge, to know what we thought, and we did not want to allow ourselves to be maneuvered or manipulated by it. I think it was an excellent thing that we did not proclaim the Marxist-Leninist or socialist nature of the revolution at the time.

FIGARO: What is your concept of freedom?

Castro: I believe there is a revolutionary freedom, and that is our freedom. There are other freedoms that are bourgeois. It is difficult for me to talk about bourgeious freedom to a European because bourgeois freedom arose in Britain, France, and all those countries. You talked of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." I think that our society is in fact the only one that can speak of equality because you cannot talk of equality if you compare a millionare with a beggar...

FIGARO: Since the Cubans have achieved equality, could you not give them more freedom in the European sense of the word?

Castro: Bourgeois freedom? No. We have two different concepts of freedom. The Europeans have one concept, and we have another. These two societies, capitalism and socialism, do not bear any resemblance to each other. Their political ideas, their concepts of freedom, equality, and justice are very different; you are trying to assess a socialist country like Cuba using the European model, but we cannot accept you judging us in that way.

FIGARO: What do you have to say to those who are already in exile and those who want to leave?

Castro: I hope that those who have gone into exile profit from their consumer society and their North American nationality after abandoning their homeland.

Regarding those who would like to leave, it is not we who are preventing them but the United States that does not want to accept them over there. We are not preventing anybody from leaving. On the contrary, the doors are open.

FIGARO: Before seeing you we were able to meet with Ricardo Bofill. Are you not afraid that he might become another Valladares?

Castro: Ricardo Bofill? He does not worry me. I do not know what he will or will not do. I have no news of his attitude. If you managed to interview him I am very pleased for you. However, the Valladares case is one of the greatest lies of the day. He is a Batista supporter, was a policeman under the Batista tyranny, a terrorist who fought against the revolution who was punished according to the law; and imperialist propaganda turned him into a spokesman and even a poet, although most of the things he wrote were written for him abroad. He became a star, the man who was one of Batista's henchmen, one of Batista's policeman, and a terrorist. That is the kind of hero you create in the West. Valladares does not interest us. Nor does Bofill.

Despite this, we were generous with Valladares because the French Government took an interest in his release. Imperialism now has a spokesman but there are artificial games in face of the reality of history. This does not concern us.

MALMIERCA MEETS WITH SOVIET, CSSR OFFICIALS

FL191545 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Paris -- Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has had a very busy schedule of meetings and diplomatic contacts. The foreign minister, who is heading the Cuban delegation to the world conference on sanctions against racist South Africa in the French capital, met with the heads of the Soviet and CSSR delegations to the meeting Adamishin and Stanislav Svoboda, respectively. Malmierca met with both of them individually and discussed matters regarding bilateral relations and analyzed the progress of the ongoing anti-apartheid international conference which opened last Monday [16 Jun].

ICAP PRESIDENT MEETS BURKINA FASO AMBASSADOR

FL191900 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Central Committee member Rene Rodriguez Cruz, president of ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship with the People] met today in Havana with Burkina Faso's ambassador to Cuba Vince Quedraogo. During the meeting, they discussed several topics of mutual interest.

CANADA'S NEW TRADE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IN EFFECT

FL191821 Bridgetown CANA in English 1804 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Toronto, June 19, CANA -- Government officials in Ottawa have confirmed that the duty-free provisions of Caribcan, Canada's new trade assistance plan for the Commonwealth Caribbean, are now in effect. Caribcan provides duty free access for 99.8 per cent of current exports from the region.

Caribbean diplomats here say that while they are hoping that the new plan will result in an improvement in the Caribbean trading position with Canada, they do not expect a flood of new regional products on the market.

The region is concerned about the exclusion of products such as garment and footwear from duty-free entry under Caribcan. In a communique issued last January, the Department of External Affairs had noted that free entry of products excluded would adversely affect certain sensitive economic sectors in Canada. This was taken as a reference particularly to the textile and clothing industries.

Confirmation that Caribcan was in effect from last Sunday was made without fanfare. Up to today, no press release on the subject has been issued. As one Caribbean diplomat noted, the event seems to have been overshadowed by current Canada/U.S. free trade negotiations.

BARBADOS

IMPROVED RELATIONS SOUGHT WITH CUBA, U.S.

FL181636 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1415 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Recently, the new Government of Barbados, which assumed power after an overwhelming victory in the general elections held 2 weeks ago, indicated that it wishes to have good relations with all countries based on mutual respect and at no cost to its sovereignty.

The United States and Cuba are among the countries with which Prime Minister Errol Barrow's Social Democrats wish open, sincere relations and cooperation.

The Barbadian foreign minister stressed that Barbados will not be a base for hostile actions against other countries, as happened during the previous government when Barbados served as a U.S. base for aggression against Grenada.

During the [Democratic] Labor Party's rule, relations between Bridgetown and Havana were cold, which was not the case during the previous government of reelected Prime Minister Errol Barrow. In 1975 Barbados loaned its airports to Cuban airplanes for technical landings. The planes were transporting soldiers to Angola. The air route between Havana and Luanda from Barbados brought pressure from Washington and contributed to the defeat of Barrow and his party in two general elections.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER CHARLES MARKS OECS ANNIVERSARY

FL191928 Bridgetown CANA in English 1909 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 19, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles says the most important lesson that the OECS has learnt during its existence has come out of its involvement in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada which led to the restoration of constitutional government.

Charles remarks were made on local radio to mark the fifth anniversary yesterday of the signing of the Treaty of Basseterre which set up the OECS (Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States).

The Dominican prime minister was chairman of the OECS during 1983 when, on behalf of the organisation, she approached Caribbean leaders and the United States Government for assistance to send troops into Grenada following a palace coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other cabinet ministers died.

Charles said the events showed that we (the OECS) were already on the path where we understood each other's needs and were prepared to stand up for each other. I think this is the lesson that has come out strongest throughout the last five years -- that we are comfortable with each other....we know we have various differences....but we understand each other's point of view and we are able to live in harmony with each other recognising our differences, she added.

She also said that during the five-year period the organisation had made great strides in ensuring that the islands bought from each other, and there was no duplication in their activities in trade and industry. Charles expressed the hope that the seven-nation grouping would have more joint services.

HAITI

STUDENTS STRIKE, DEMAND OFFICIALS' REMOVAL

FL191617 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] About 600 students of the University of the State of Haiti staged a sit-down strike at the school of medicine to press demands for the removal of two top government officials in the interim military-civilian government. The students, who have stayed away from school since the 5th of June, are demanding the ouster of Finance Minister Leslie Delatour and Interior Minister Colonel Williams Regala, who is also a member of the ruling three-man junta.